

WHOLE No. 754

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Etiquette is the order of ceremony in public or private life. It is sometimes founded on ancient usage, more frequently the suggestion of convenience and occasionally the wrappings of inflated dignity. The etiquette of courts, not of law or equity but where royalty of several grades and its importance, condescends to restricted intercourse with less select human stock, always with a pedagogue behind it, or performs official acts, political or social, is usually amusing and often grotesque. The Chinese performances in this line of ostentation would raise a broad grin on the face of an Anglo-Saxon. Some of the East Indian princes succeed in serio-comic exhibitions that awe all but Americans on account of their wonderful concentration of hoarded wealth. In Tokio, the display of modernized antiquity is a hybrid mixture that excited the funny nerves on one side and sympathy for progress on the other. In Persia, in Afghanistan, in Tibet, in Cochinchina, in Corea and in other minor sovereignties of Asia, and emphatically among the black aboriginal despots that are left in Africa, the resources of mirth-producing opera have been exhausted in the attempt to depict the performance.

But, after all, etiquette is necessary and useful. Its essence is order, which is Heaven's first law, subordination, which is the second, and harmony, which comprises both. The ceremonious of modern Europe, though gentlemen officiate as sticks in waiting and ladies represent old forms of mental service, are nevertheless gorgeous and abstractly tolerable. Even under republican governments, a moderate conservatism in this respect is preferable to unlimited license. Washington's receptions were simple but stately. The president and the heads of departments in their levees, and dinner parties and on other formal occasions, have not lost, and are now more insistent upon, such modes of respect and deference between the sexes and between man and man, in their different representative capacities, as are consistent with free institutions and yet do not grate upon sensibilities trained in lands of marked social distinctions and of aristocratic privilege. In Courts of Justice a certain etiquette is essential to the dignity of the law. It is far more appropriate to see the judges attired in black gowns and the members of the bar and bystanders rise as they approach the Bench, than for a judicial vulgarism to take his seat in his shirt-sleeves and wipe his nose with his fingers, while half-clad lawyers, with their legs upraised and twisted, welcome him, without changing their attitudes, and with the rude familiarity of a shortened Christian name.

In society, too, a certain etiquette is indispensable. What a woman or a man has accomplished in the world should be recognized everywhere. Even the strenuousness of youth should relax and subside in the presence of honorable age. The recognition of precedence does not curtail equality and opportunity, and budding ambition with an unswerving head and with a balanced mentality, does not find its wings clipped when temporarily held within the restraints of modesty. Chivalrous men, who fill the measure of masculine stature, instinctively bend their strength before the delicacy and sensitiveness of women. The guest of honor has not yet been jostled out of the seat of honor. The lifting of the hat may correspond to the promptings of the heart, but it is also a rule of social life.

Manner is different from manners, and both from etiquette, which also both pervade. Manner is the port, the mien, the *l'air ensemble*, that reveals breeding or its lack. Manners are the expressions of politeness. Some men are so inherently coarse that vulgarity exudes from their pores, and impudently sits upon their lips, their nostrils and their eyelids. Some men are so inherently gracious and magnetic that their manners are enticing in every movement and in every tone. The distinction does not altogether depend upon birth or education. A peer may be a brute. A laundryman may be a gentleman. The most perfect specimen of manhood we ever saw was a blackwoodsman, of noble face and figure, who apologized to his dog for a passing temptation to apply an epithet to a long-haired ruffian who had insulted him.

Conventional manners are an interesting study. An intelligent and experienced woman, who has sacrificed her heart to fashion, is an adept in measured and insincere politeness. Her grades of recognition are wonderfully precise. The length of her nods can be exactly measured. The smile she gives to poverty and insignificance, as the objects of her acquaintance rise in the scale, her signs and tokens become more distinct and graceful. Reserved acknowledgment may be conveyed by lips pursed at the corners, and, if there is an element of dislike in the unmeaning courtesy, a little sneer generally perches on the upper part of the nostrils. And so the forms advance until, as wealth or consequence heaves in sight, the whole countenance is decked with a thin coronation of smiles and the head and back slope into a fine climax of fawning flexibility.

It has been said that blood generates manners but not morals, and in a strictly conventional sense, this is partly true. But manners and morals, in their highest development, are closely associated. A Mexican, who offers his entire establishment to a visitor, whom he really likes, may shamefully exaggerate, but there is truth in the welcome. If, however, he means to stab his guest under the fifth rib, his salutation is purely hypocritical and only an enforced respect to the rites of hospitality and to the law. The man of the woman, no matter in what rank or of what ancestry, who is born and bred in gentleness, in unselfishness, and in that true sympathy for others that springs from a pure heart and unswerving soul, will originally possess, and without effort will improve a bearing and manners that disarm criticism and produce not merely popularity, but genuine friendship. These are illustrations of that best type of humanity and civilization, in which external acts and speech are the signs of interior grace and beauty.

In these islands, etiquette, manner, manners, and morals both exist and are associated. There is a noble simplicity in the waving of the kahila and in the measured chants at Hawaiian State funerals and in other survivals of Hawaiian ceremonies, that leaves permanent impressions upon those who witness them. There is many a native, of either sex, whose carriage and dignity, barbarism and civilization would equally acknowledge. Among all classes of our people, Polynesian, Asiatic, European and American, there is little coarseness and much evident delicacy and refinement. Hospitality is genuine. And it cannot be denied that here the heart is as prominent as the intellect.

The railroads are inspiring much of the talk in Eastern Democratic papers against the Panama affair. All the great transcontinental lines fear the canal because of the certainty that it would cut rates to the minimum. Their object now will be to compel the withdrawal by the President of the protection given the Panama republic, leaving that feeble State to make a losing fight against Colombia. A triumph of the latter would, of course, not only annul the present treaty but make it difficult for the United States to negotiate another one at Bogota.

Despite the high price of turkeys on the mainland, there were more of these noble fowls eaten there on Thanksgiving day than ever before. One million went to New York which were enough to give every one of three million inhabitants a square meal with something left over for the next day. On the coast turkeys were in extraordinary demand at 25 to 30 cents per pound.

As was surmised here, the cruisers of Admiral Evans' fleet started ahead of the battleships so as to get their coaling done before the larger ships arrived. Yesterday the Wisconsin, Oregon and Kentucky started. Whether Evans went with the cruisers or brought up the rear is not known. He could have easily transferred his flag for the time being.

Retrenchment should be had in the Territorial departments as a matter of course. In private business on an equal scale half the number of employees deemed necessary for public business would answer. The state of the finances requires economy in Territorial outlay such as a business house, confronted by a deficit, would apply to its own affairs.

The Advertiser regrets that there should have been an interruption of the Fitch series of reminiscence articles in this issue, but has reason to expect that the manuscript of the concluding papers will arrive from Los Angeles, where Colonel Fitch now lives, within the next fortnight.

The fact that the Kaiser's father and mother both died of cancer accounts for the apprehensions which attend the news that he must visit Italy to convalesce from what the surgeons called a "simple operation for polypus of the larynx."

And by the way: What ever became of the costly desk and typewriter Clerk Mehen used in the first legislature?

If Judge Little is actually trying to raise the standard of juries on Hawaii, there is some hope for him.

## RUSSIAN CIRCUS MAY COME

A Russian circus now playing at Fort Arthur may raise its tents in Honolulu during the winter for a season. A cablegram addressed to the "Chief of Police, Honolulu," was received by High Sheriff Brown Saturday night from Fort Arthur, Siberia, as follows:

"Let me know name of proprietor of your Garden Amusement." Signed, "Bookovsky."

There was some lack of knowledge at the Police Station concerning the meaning of the cablegram, and the Russian name attached to the message was open more of a mystery.

Bookovsky's circus is well known in the Far East, and for the past year has been playing in Manila, Hongkong, Shanghai and Port Arthur.

"The principal ingredient in all these patent medicines is the same."

"It must be a powerful drug. What is it?"

"Printer's ink."

## WILL ELECT NEW COMMITTEES

A meeting of the Sixth Precinct Club of the Fourth District has been called for this evening at Republican headquarters on Fort street. The meeting is for the purpose of electing a new executive committee for the unexpired term.

The present members of the Sixth Precinct Club executive committee, Brooks, Conroy, Burgess, Kruger and Wolf, have refused to act since, at the election of delegates to the county convention, they were defeated, by the opposition ticket. Recently candidates for various offices who wished to secure endorsements from the Sixth Precinct Club were turned down by the members of the executive committee and advised that the old committee was not taking any part in politics and that application should be made to Lorrin Andrews, president of the club. On that account a meeting of the club has been called for 7:30 o'clock this evening at which it is the intention to elect a new executive committee.

## KUMALAE GOT A HUNDRED DOLLARS FROM THE HOUSE

Representative Jonah Kumalae drew at least \$100 from the House coffers in addition to his regular salary as representative. Two vouchers which were made out to T. R. Mossman were endorsed over to Kumalae. Why the vouchers do not show Kumalae probably has a plausible explanation ready.

On June 17th, T. R. Mossman was given a voucher for ten dollars for services performed a month previously, on the special committee on Joint Resolution No. 1. Jonah Kumalae as chairman of the committee approved the voucher. Afterwards it was endorsed on the back to Jonah Kumalae. Mossman waited just a month before getting a voucher for services alleged to have been performed on May 17th. It may have been a coincidence but the hungry hordes around the House till were not in the habit of waiting for their money any longer than absolutely necessary. A close investigation might even develop that some of them received vouchers before the work was performed.

Kumalae also received a second voucher made out to Mossman, in the sum of ninety dollars. This was dated May 23rd and purported to be for "services, nine days for committee on Public Lands and Internal Improvements." Representative Kupihea approved the bill as chairman of the committee. The record then shows that the money was turned over to Representative Kumalae.

One of Enoch Johnson's vouchers for a large amount also bore Kumalae's signature on the voucher, but it was afterwards scratched through with ink and Johnson receipted for the money himself.

J. A. Akina, speaker of the first House, also did a thriving business in vouchers. Aside from the money he himself was given for services, nearly all of the vouchers in J. M. Poepe's name were endorsed to him. Solomon Meheula also had endorsed to him three or four vouchers, principally for small amounts.

There was also an endorsement from Frank Godfrey to F. J. Testa for \$30. The money was for two copies of the laws. Editor Testa, by the way, has one voucher on the record which probably explains a good deal in the independent which was mysterious during the session of the legislature. Testa denounced the Republican county bill and threatened and cajoled the native statesmen over their feeble attempt to pass a county bill of their own. Finally one was patched up at Testa's earnest solicitation and was finally ordered typewritten and revised. Testa did the job. He got \$25 for the typewriting and revising and another \$70.50 for comparing his work and trying to learn whether it was correct or not. Testa also made a pretty good thing off the Republican county bill.

The vouchers are still in the possession of District Attorney Breckons.

## THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THANKS HAWAII YACHT CLUB

At the conclusion of the international yacht race last summer, the Hawaii Yacht Club cabled congratulations to the New York Yacht Club on their victory. This courtesy on the part of our local club has been acknowledged by the Secretary of the New York Yacht Club, as follows:

Secretary New York Yacht Club, November 24, 1903.  
Gentlemen: I am directed to convey to you a resolution of thanks, passed by the Club at the last meeting held October 22d, for your cable of congratulations received the evening of the last race for the America's cup.

With much appreciation, I am,  
Very respectfully,  
G. A. CORMACK, Secretary.

To Hawaii Yacht Club, Honolulu, Hawaii.

## PROMINENT NATIVE LAWYER IS DEAD

Samuel Kapoi Ka-ne, a native lawyer and public man, died at 3:10 o'clock a. m. yesterday at his house in School street. His funeral will take place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, the burial to be in Nuuanu cemetery. Rev. Lono, pastor of Kaunakakai church, will conduct the services, Mr. Ka-ne having been a member of that communion.

Mr. Ka-ne was born at Waimanalo, Koolauapoko, Oahu, July 31, 1858, consequently was past 45 years of age at death. He was educated at the Royal school, Honolulu, and the Hanalei, Kauai, boarding school. Having studied law with W. L. Holokahiki, he was admitted to practice in the lower courts Jan. 31, 1884, and in the Supreme Court Dec. 15, 1885. Mr. Ka-ne joined his political fortunes with the annexation party, President Dole calling him to the Council of State, in which he sat from 1890 to 1900. He acted as a substitute supreme court justice on October 13, 1896, in the absence of Justice Bickerton. At the time of his death Mr. Ka-ne was a member of the Tax Appeal court for the first division, Oahu, and of the Territorial Board of Health.

His father died at an advanced age two years ago, having been born before the New England missionaries arrived and becoming one of the earliest converts to Christianity. S. K. Ka-ne leaves a wife; two brothers, Benj. K. and Louis K. Ka-ne, and one sister, Mrs. William Kekeli.

### The Mosquito War.

Editor Advertiser: A few weeks ago the tin cans were gathered by the proper officers. Very soon the benefit was seen, and mosquito nets remained undrawn.

Refreshing slumber was possible without the confinement of nets, so often helping the unhealthy influences of lack of ventilation.

Only few uneasy scorpions sang their piercing songs about couches. But south winds again brought their singing notes about our ears, and nets were spread to keep them at bay.

Shall we not again gather up the milk tins, oyster, beef or mutton cans to be sent to their proper destination? It seems to me a continued and persistent effort is due to our health and comfort.

Up comrades and call the garbage carts again to our aid. Let us not feed our heads. Or turn a deaf ear to The stinging songs of mosquitoes That keep our hot And our cheeks so spotted! Happy he who hurries The makika i ko Lakou make me ke ka!

L. N. E.  
Honolulu, 6th Dec., 1903.

## BOYD'S SALARY IN SUPREME COURT

The Supreme Court yesterday morning heard the claim of Robert N. Boyd, Deputy Registrar of the Land Court, against J. H. Fisher, Auditor, for his salary warrant. Attorney General Andrews and Judge Weaver appeared for the complainant; L. J. Warren for the respondent.

In the case of Hyman Bros. vs. Sing Warn, with W. A. Whiting, garnishee, Judge De Bolt rendered an oral decision finding that there was no money or property in the hands of the garnishee belonging to Sing Warn. He therefore ordered the garnishee discharged. The property under which the garnishee had been summoned was a fee claim award certificate for \$2072 on the claim of Tam Fong for Sing Warn. This was left in the custody of the clerk, to be deposited in the judicial department's safe and not to be withdrawn without notice being first given to Mr. Whiting. It was admitted that Sing Warn owed Hyman Bros. a debt of \$204.05. An appeal was noted by Robertson & Wilder for the plaintiff Stewart for defendant; Whiting in person.

Mary Ann Kahanamake pleads to the bill in equity for foreclosure brought against her by the Portuguese Mutual Benefit Society of Hawaii, saying she was married on February 22, 1894, by Rev. H. H. Parker in Honolulu to Kelioka Kepuluna Pahi, otherwise known as Kepuluna, and that her husband ought to be made a party to the bill, as she is advised.

Wm. T. Kyal Fong has appealed from judgment against him by District Magistrate Dickey in favor of the Oriental Life Insurance Co. for \$168.40 in a suit for delinquent stock subscription.

Mrs. Kaunakakai Walker has appealed from judgment in favor of Lai Shee, a Chinese plumber, against her for \$94.33 by District Magistrate Dickey.

A general denial is filed by M. V. Castro to the complaint of Manuel Comae.

Judge Robinson yesterday drew a new jury to appear on Monday, Dec. 7, as follows: F. J. Church, T. R. Mossman, J. H. Taylor, E. J. Turner, J. B. Pakele, H. J. Moesman, J. Enright, C. W. Booth, A. K. Oawa, Edgar Henriques, Frank P. McIntyre, Robert Kamakaea, James Young, Jesse J. Makalinal, R. J. Nabors Hila, C. Spencer, A. A. Montano, Thomas Horan, C. B. Lemon, John F. Soper, H. R. Swinton, John Paakaula, E. H. Widenhouse, Abraham Kekeli, W. R. Campbell, J. L. Coulson. Several of the list have served on the grand jury this term and others on Judge Geary's trial jury.

"Do you drink?" called the young woman's mother. The young man hesitated. "Do you drink?" the lady repeated. "If you insist," replied the modest young man—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## THE BYSTANDER.

Bandmaster Berger under arrest? What a mournful day for Honolulu when that happened! It must have been like an eclipse of the sun while it lasted. That, happily, was only about half an hour, for that space the corner and the umbrel and the flute being silent at Emma Square, while a large afternoon crowd waited for the conclusion of the interrupted band concert.

Kamameha V. it was who had the jovial Kamelmeister apprehended. The offense was neither a crime nor a misdemeanor under the laws of that time, but a combination of evading royal instructions and lese majeste. For the latter element in accordance with the strict German military discipline he learned in the Franco-Prussian war, before instructions he had received from the mouth of the monarch, the king did not understand the German musician's plain English.

"The king sent for me," Captain Berger said lately in telling the story to Commodore Beckley outside the Governor's inner office, "and told me he wanted us to give piano lessons to Miss ——— his adopted daughter."

"I grumbled and said I did not come to Honolulu as a music teacher for young ladies, but to take charge of the band."

"Hush," says the Royal Chamberlain, "for you will get in trouble if the king knows what you are saying."

Well, it was agreed at last that I teach Miss ——— the piano between four and six o'clock two afternoons in the week. Everything went on nicely for a while till one afternoon, had luck take it, the Governor ordered me to give a band concert at Emma Square. It was one of the afternoons for the piano lessons, but as to put off the piano that day.

There was a big crowd at the concert. No sooner did we play two or three pieces than a guard of soldiers came along and arrested me and marched me to the palace. The king asked me why I dared to disobey his command, and when I told him I was ordered by the Governor to give a band concert, he looked awfully stern and asked:

"Don't you know I am king?"

By and by he let me go, warning me that I must not let the piano lessons pass again, and I went back to Emma Square, where the crowd had been waiting all this time, wondering why the concert was stopped, and we began the program again where it was left off.

Since that episode in his long career, Bandmaster Berger has learned a great deal about the management of commander-in-chiefs. He has had a lot of them, too, a manager-kings, queens, presidents and governors. It is related that when Kalakaua, on the occasion of his entertaining distinguished visitors, would request an extension of the attendant band concert after the national anthem finale, the answer he got was like this:

"No, no, your majesty. We cannot play anything more after we have played Hawaii Pono. It would be an insult to your majesty."

There is a blue and white striped bathing suit frequently seen on the sands of the Hawaiian Hotel Annex, Waikiki, which apparently suffers from lack of contact with the sea-water. The bathing suit made its appearance a few months ago. There was a youth in it then, and the same one is again displaying the suit after a few weeks' absence from the islands. The wonder of frequenters at the beach on Sunday afternoons is that the bathing suit seemed never to touch brine. The young man has a habit of leaving the bathroom section by an entrance to the lawn, and especially if there happened to be many of the weaker sex present. Up and down the lawn the blue and white striped suit is paraded, and if chance throws any of the owner's female acquaintances his way, a tete-a-tete is indulged in apparently as an excuse for the young man to display his unconventionality.

"I have been serving on all kinds of juries for years and have had a pretty good opportunity to study the lawyers who have appeared in cases before us," said a well known Honolulu-ian the other day. "I have been called on juries for about ten years. There have been a good many lawyers here in that time, and I presume that every lawyer who has had a case to argue, has appeared before a jury of which I was a member. The lawyers are a peculiar class, to say the least. One would imagine from the way some of them talk to a jury that the latter has not the slightest tinking of common sense. Jurors are long-suffering, especially if the lawyer has a poor delivery and an apparent lack of knowledge of the case in hand. It is the poorest lawyers who drone through a windy argument, using up valuable time, as if the length of time it took for the argument was the best way to convince a jury. In the end I'll wager that the jury had absolutely failed to grasp the very points the attorney wished to impress upon it. Then again there are lawyers who rely upon a large fund of common sense, rather than a technical knowledge of law, to pull them through. Often such a lawyer puts things to jurors who are naturally not lawyers, in such a taking way they readily agree with him. Then there is the quick, incisive lawyer, who knows the law from a technical standpoint from A to Z, but who fires his argument to us with such a bewildering array of authorities, quoting from Latin, and hands out such intricate phrases, that the jurors are all at sea when he finishes. There are other lawyers here who have a measured manner of speaking, who have prepared their cases thoroughly beforehand, and know their witnesses and what they will say. These lawyers are generally the best understood, and they are not generally the ones to make our lives miserable by a windy discourse. I believe that many lawyers have the impression that a jury is so hemmed in with the law that it is a body of dummies which they can bluff at will. Lawyers may have peculiar opinions of the jurors after they have decided their cases, but the lawyers, too, must understand that the jurors have their opinions formed as to the lawyers."

There is a great effort being made to get the Home Rule party into the Democratic ranks, but the desire to have it connect is not unanimous. A Democratic said to me the other day: "It's this way: If Roosevelt is beaten there will be a new deal in the offices, Custom House, Postoffice, Internal Revenue Collector, U. S. Marshal, U. S. District Attorney and perhaps in the Governorship. Of course Carter could stay his term out if he chose, but his desire, as an appointed Governor, to give the appointing power a free hand and not be a Kepoiaka on a large scale, would probably take him back to private life in a hurry. Thus we should have big fish to fry. Now as the Democratic party stands, there are just enough of us in the leadership to take the big offices ourselves, but if the natives swarm in where would we be? Think of us when we get the Boyls, Kumalae, Meheula, Bill White, Mossman, Frendergast and all the rest of them clamoring for recognition! Probably the Governorship could be landed for Slippery Sam, though McManahan may be the choice, but those other nice plums would be no cinch for us at all. I tell the crowd to lie low, but they won't. They are dead set after the kanakas. You know it, didn't you, that McCarthy and Testa turned over our whole \$1200 campaign fund at the last moment to the Home Rule? Where did we get the money? Maybe we got it from the National Committee, I dunno. Anyhow it went to the Home Rule and now the same men want to turn over our organization to them as well. And not only to them! As sure as a Democratic President is elected there will be a rush of native Republicans into our party and we shall have to look around for holes to fit your Parkers and Conveys. I expect most of those leaders who have no confidence in the Advertiser's Republicanism will be first in the barber's chair. That made me laugh a lot of leaders who never voted for a Republican President in their lives and some of whom pretty nearly shed blood to keep themselves from being Americans, reading anybody out of the Republican party. I only wish they would stay there themselves, but you bet we will have to take care of them when Gorman is President."

### A Japanese Arrested.

Torakichi Shoda was arrested by U. S. Marshal Hendry yesterday on the charge of importing a woman from Japan for immoral purposes. The woman in the case was indicted for bigamy by the Federal grand jury at this term. Marshal Hendry left for Wailuku yesterday afternoon to make other arrests in the same line.

"What makes you so bad, Tommy?" asked an old lady of a precocious youngster.

"Cause the good die young," answered the incorrigible Tommy.

The "Conventional Nuisance"—"I went to California," said the distinguished western man, "as a forty-niner."

"Dear me!" rejoined the very annoying girl. "Were you marked down from fifty?"—The Washington Star.

### A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over. There are many more prompt and effective remedies when it is kept on hand, as soon as the colds and coughs and before it has become a household word. In all cases of colds, coughs, croup, whooping cough, and all the other ailments of the winter season, Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the best. It always cures. Beware of cheap imitations and dealers. Beware of cheap imitations and dealers. Beware of cheap imitations and dealers. Agents for Hawaii.

### Gambling Must Stop

Judge Lindsay in the Police Court yesterday morning fined Oyawa twenty-five dollars and costs for having cheques tickets in his possession. Judge Lindsay gave notice that he intended to break up gambling in the city by heavy fines.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth raided two gambling places last night, one at Moanalua, the other near the fertilizer works. About a dozen Japanese and Chinese were taken in.

### Sugar Shipments Increasing

Purser Friel of the W. G. H. reports the following sugar on Kaula awaiting shipment: P. 1828 bags; H. M. 1860; W. 1000; McB. 2500; total 5188 bags.

He reports the Mikahala of Waimanalo loading W. sugar. She will bring 2500 bags of McBride sugar on Monday. The Mikahala was also loaded for Nihau yesterday morning. The Italian bark Augusta was at Moanalua yesterday morning. There were also several small boats at Moanalua.

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# Hawaiian Gazette.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

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TUESDAY DECEMBER 7

## THE TOWN MEETING.

The old time New England town meeting was a school of civics, in which citizenship was developed in the best form. Every citizen attended, and subject to reasonable limits of time, and his ability to hold the attention of the meeting, had his say on the public matter for which the meeting was called. The moderator presided and kept the speakers and the meeting in order. Except on rare occasions, party politics did not enter into the discussions. Good Democrats and good Republicans were found on the same side, or opposite sides, according as they were personally concerned in the issues of opening a new road, for instance, or building a new school-house in their respective districts in the election of assessors, "selectmen," and so on.

Public notice was given in the call for a town meeting of the questions to be discussed, and no other matter could be taken up. To "capture" such meetings with "resolutions" arranged beforehand, for which speakers were provided, with a chairman who would declare the vote and promptly declare the meeting adjourned was not in the program.

In Hawaii we hope to see more and more public expression of the opinions of our citizens in matters of general interest. Bodies such as the Merchant's Association and Chamber of Commerce, can do much to formulate plans, but all public bodies and all party committees must have the public behind them in order to accomplish successful results.

The "town meeting" tonight at Progress Hall ought to be attended by all citizens who can go. The subject announced for consideration is a broad one—the County Act. It includes various phases, for example:

Does the meeting approve or disapprove of attempting to secure the enactment by Congress of the County law?

Does the meeting approve or disapprove of promoting an early test case or cases to secure a final decision by the local Supreme Court as to the validity or invalidity of the County Act?

If an appeal is to be made to Congress, shall it be made before or after a test case has been heard by our Supreme Court?

There is no question of Executive policy or party politics involved in these questions.

There should be no cut and dried program arranged for.

The questions are practical ones upon which good citizens may, in good faith, disagree.

Whether individual citizens were original county bill supporters, or whether they were, or still are, doubting Thomases, cuts no figure in the present discussion.

We are faced by a condition. For several reasons doubt has been cast upon the validity of the County Act. This doubt should be removed as promptly as practicable in the interest of stability and orderly government. The sole question for immediate consideration is how to remove it the most speedily and with the least possibility of injurious after effect.

The advertiser has already expressed its opinion that it is in the best interest of the Territory to make up a test case and secure an early hearing before the local Supreme Court. There are no after claps nor unknown possibilities back of this method. The court will decide that the act, as a whole, is valid, or that it is invalid. If it decides in favor of validity, that ends it, and the county officers will go on about their business.

If it decides that the act is invalid, we can let matters take their course, or call an extra session, or an appeal can then be made to Congress as well as now, and with every probability of as prompt results; for there is not even a remote probability that Congress will act in the matter before the Christmas vacation. Even unanimous consent would secure such rapidity of action, and there is the certainty that Japan will protest vigorously against Congress enacting a law which prohibits a Japanese from diving a hack in Hawaii unless he can speak English.

Unless we want Congress to give us a County Act of its own making—and some openly advocate leaving the matter entirely to Congress—we do not want the subject to go before Congress at all, for once that body takes the matter in hand there is no knowing what will become of the act, or in what shape it will emerge.

One thing is certain, that any appeal to Congress to tinker up our defective legislation will injure our reputation for ability to govern ourselves.

Panama is having a glorious time over the treaty which has been signed on both sides. But there is many a slip between a signed treaty and a ratified one. Action by the Senate is coming next and while it will probably be favorable, prudence will suggest that the hurrahing wait until all the bridges are crossed.

A disbanded army always fills the ranks of criminals. The many robberies and hold-ups reported from the Transvaal show that the Boers are no exception to the rule.

## GOOD FOR THE TERRITORY

Hereafter the small farmer who asks about opening in Hawaii will not get a circular telling him that he can only raise coffee and that coffee doesn't pay. The new Commissioner, Major Pratt, will do his best to settle up the land with industrious Americans and in doing so he will confer the greatest possible benefit upon the Territory. The American farmer means to Hawaii.

I. A vast increase in diversified domestic and export production.  
II. Cheaper living for consumers.  
III. Large additions to taxable property.  
IV. A steadier and more dependable electorate.  
V. The more rapid Americanization of the Territory, promoting the interests of Statehood.

The life of the land is established in industry. Hall the small farmer.

## TERRITORIAL JURIES

The Independent expresses the Home Rule idea of the sanctity of a juror's oath by its hostile comments on the Hawaiian juror, as members of the Federal Grand Jury, assisted the course of justice in the vouchers inquiry. Against John C. Lane and Samuel C. Dwight it is vituperative. Of the former it says his course on the Grand Jury "is sufficient to hold him up to odium and derision among his own kind," and its opinion of Mr. Dwight is of "one incapable of originating or making a show of fight, because he has neither of them." And the Independent goes on to say: "He (Dwight) recently had the impudence and bold effrontery to crave for public favor at the hands of the Hawaiian electorate, when he knows nothing of how to defend his own fellows. Both have shown that neither of them are fit to be trusted for any high position. Of the other two, they are much beneath them, because we know whereof we are speaking, not by hearsay, but from contact and experience."

The offenses of Mr. Lane and Mr. Dwight as we understand the Home Rule paper, were in not refusing to indict or reprimand Hawaiians accused of breaking the law. The Independent, like the party behind it, believes that a Hawaiian juror should always clear a Hawaiian offender, especially when he has been brought to bar by a white man. Inevitably and always, the native Home Ruler of the lower tier, draws a color line in court. Justice, the sanctity of a juror's oath, are nothing to him; what he wants to do is to use a juror's power to protect people of his own race from the consequences of their misdeeds. When Hawaiians appear who, like Messrs. Lane and Dwight, have respect for their sworn duty and do not distinguish racially between culprits under the ban of the law, they are abused for it by the ignorant and vicious of their own race, of whom the Independent is an exemplar. They are abused, partly to discipline them and partly to frighten other jurors who may also be inclined to do their duty in the face of racial prejudice.

This is a serious matter indeed and unless rectified in some way it will work vast harm to the Territory and to our development along traditional American lines.

The art of counterfeiting food products seems to have galloped much of the rare talent that once went in for imitating bank bills. The Argonaut says that ordinary liver paty is now made into Strasburgers, pate de foies gras by means of borax and finely chopped pieces of black silk representing truffles; in Paris he says, snails are adulterated with the lungs of cattle and horses; even entirely artificial snails are manufactured, the shells being recasted with slime, and filled with lumps; "chopped truffles" are made out of black rubber, silk, or softened leather; "whole truffles" are made from roasted potatoes flavored with ether; and "fresh rooster combs" are made from hog's intestines. Perhaps these are examples enough without drawing further from the reports of U. S. Consuls to sustain the plea for a national pure food law.

The New York Sun has the following entertaining dispatch:

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of the Hawaiian Islands passed through Chicago yesterday on her way to Boston, where she is to join her husband and spend the winter. Her secretary and a few other islanders are her companions.  
"No significance whatever attaches to her Majesty's present visit," said her secretary, "she is simply going on a visit to Boston where her husband resides and where she will probably stay all winter. Of course, she will visit Washington. She is not giving her claim for a pension from the United States a thought. All that she could do in that direction has been done."

John K. Sumner has brought from Tahiti a fine reinforcement to his colony of heirs. It consists of sisters, cousins and aunts or things to that effect. The more heirs the less pressure from any one of them seems to be Mr. Sumner's idea.

Mr. Sumner had never supposed that the late Governor, Dominis, husband of the Queen, had gone to Boston.

Senator Hanna is one of six Senators—Platt, Quay, Cullom, Allison and Spooner being the other five—whose States will decide the next Republican nomination for President. The friends of Roosevelt will be pleased to know that he is getting along famously with Hanna and will hope for good results in the other quarters.

Editor Testa, in another powerful arraignment of Grand Jurymen Dwight and Lane, says they are "like stoneless peaches, merely led by the nostrils and bit the bait." After that we shall expect Testa's paper to denounce them as toothless air currents wearing the collar of the oligarchy and blushing to meet a fellow-Hawaiian. Surely they are in hard luck.

## CENTRALIZATION

People who love to repeat old shibboleths have much to say against the "centralization" of government. Nevertheless every decade shows a closer approach to such a status in Federal affairs. Speaking of the recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, putting the Erie canal into Federal control, a San Francisco Journal says: "The story of the development of the United States is a story of the centralization of power in the Federal government. With regard to matters connected with the framework of government, we Americans are the most conservative people on earth, and so the movement has been slow, but it has been none the less sure. The tendency is a natural, an inevitable one. It is seen in every phase of human activity. The time is coming when California and New York will be geographical, not political, names; when every citizen of this country will realize to the fullest extent that he is a citizen of the Whole United States."

Here in Hawaii we are engaged in a decentralizing experiment with the most unhappy prospects for the taxpayers; yet every thoughtful citizen knows that if the whole of local authority were lodged in a single system of administration as simple as that of a mayor and board of trustees, Hawaii would be better off. In all kinds of business, centralization means the most efficiency at the least cost; it directs armies and ships in the only way they can be managed and made useful. Why, then, should it not be desirable in the business of civil government, especially in a land where there are ample guarantees against abuses of power?

## THE PASSING OF DOWIE

Dowie has had a remarkable career as a financier, but anybody who has the hypnotic power of deceiving people into giving their savings to him, may accumulate as much as he did. The final success of such men, however, is tested by their power to manage their properties, to endure prosperity and to keep their dupes in line to make good all losses or deficiencies. That is where Dowie failed. He was able, at first, in his character of hungry zealot, to secure thousands of converts and hundreds of thousands of dollars. The people and the money he invested in Zion City. His enterprises were well started but in the inevitable frictions of community life and business he lost his grip upon the veneration of his followers. As the latter grew more commercial, they became less credulous; and as Dowie became more prosperous he became less respected. There was mutiny among the lace-makers; many people left Zion and doubted the pretensions of Dowie to be a resurrected and reincarnated prophet of old; contributions fell off. Then Dowie tried a coup d'etat. To New York he went to start a revival, hoping to draw into his church enough little-bearing wealth to save the credit of Zion City, over which the shadow of a receivership had begun to hover. But New York heard and laughed. A rich and well-fated evangelist, standing in the very whirl of worldly life, in an age of rationalism, and proclaiming himself the returned Elijah, could only be met with ridicule and jeers. Out of New York, three millions had, forty-seven people were "converted," some of them being people of means and most of them women. Money was lost, not made, by the New York venture, and but one thousand dollars were subscribed by Zionites out of the million demanded by Dowie as a pledge of their fidelity. Now, ruin comes.

But fools are born every minute and if Dowie disappears some one of hypnotic power and equally incredible pretensions will enlist as many dupes as he did in some other fantastic enterprise. The passing of Dowie will be no particular gain to the world; there are others. What humanity needs is a reduction in the number of persons who are easily gulled.

Yesterday's cable dispatches indicate that the Asiatic fleet will not hurry back to Yokohama on its arrival here. If that was the intention of the Navy Department, the battleships would have remained on the Asiatic station, as they sailed after the order for the return to Yokohama from Honolulu had been issued. Although there is no further need for a demonstration at Panama the practice cruise to Honolulu will be of much benefit to the fleet.

The utilization of salt water for street sprinkling and on fires, has often been discussed and the shortage in the fresh water supply has been urged in its support. The use of sea water by the private water cart in the business section of the city has frequently been objected to by citizens, but so far without avail. This water ruins rubber tires, paint and all steel that it comes in contact with. It should be stopped.

Some of the vouchers which the Federal grand jury unearthed show large sums paid to Editor Testa, including several hundred dollars which Testa claims to have paid for clerical assistance to himself. Now perhaps, Testa will make public the vouchers for the clerks he employed on work for which the House was already paying him the usual exorbitant rates.

Admiral Evans's trip to Hawaii will probably be the last long voyage he will make at the head of a fleet. His two year tour of sea service will expire in the spring and Evans will return to the United States via the Mediterranean. It is reported that he will visit Emperor William, an old friend, on his return journey, but this is denied.

Congress would do well to confer upon the Governor the power to remove the heads of Territorial departments at will. He is accountable for the administration and should control all its branches.

## "HOME RULE" REVEREND

The abuse of Governor Carter and the class of citizens who realize the fact of anomalous, culminated on Saturday last, in two declarations by the "Home Rule" organ, first, that they claim "to be born as Hawaiians and to love Hawaii and the Hawaiian, but at heart they are false BEING AMERICANS TO THE CORE," and, second, that the people of the Territory "must now bow our heads, bend the knee and scrape our feet" before the Governor, "AN AMERICAN IN THOUGHT AND FEELING." These treasonable expressions are appropriate to a party that has usurped an honored name and has deliberately and formally proposed a relapse into the politics of the past. They were naturally preceded, with the inconsistency that belongs to politicians of the counterfeited "Home Rule" class, by an endorsement of the Mitchell amendments that antagonize local self-government.

It is only under the free institutions of the United States and through the conscious strength and liberal sentiments of the American people that such licentiousness is for a moment tolerated. Give self-styled "Home Rulers" rope enough and they will certainly hang themselves. It is natural that they should lose the last remnant of self-control and burst into a volley of brutal epithets, when it is remembered that their open corruption in the legislature has been thoroughly exposed and that the exposure was forwarded by intelligent and honest natives who refused to yield to the pressure of local plunderers. The highest tribute to the manliness and to the Americanism of Messrs. Dwight and Lane, who are not isolated in their independence and integrity, is the deliberate suggestion that they should have broken their oaths as Grand Jurors and "stood in" not with the mass of native citizens, but with the hybrid mixture of nationalities of which the "Home Rule" faction consists. Where motive and conduct are alike vile and treasonable and rampant blackguardism the sole form of expression, decent American citizens of all extractions and of all political affiliations can well be unanimous and decided. A Democrat or a Republican, who represents some principle and some organization in the United States, is generally respected. But a bloated derider of the country and the flag, who endeavors to steal either name and becomes the tool of a larcenous local cabal, incurs contempt and deserves reprobation.

## THOSE ODIOUS BONDS

We shall look for an effort among the Home Rule members of the next Legislature to expunge the bonding clauses of the County Act, assuming that the County Act will survive that long. To their chagrin and disgust these people find that the door to the county treasurer's office was not left wide open by the passage of the new law, that before getting through that inviting portal, a little formality of bonding is requisite. Men must be found who will bind themselves to pay what the other man may steal or lose and towards Home Rulers at least such philanthropists are a trifling even their own kind are backward about coming forward.

That such an obstacle to the free use of the good old gold provides a seemingly un-American is a proposition which is supported by any amount of Home Rule testimony. The impression prevails in the Kailash camp, in Bill White's saloon and in Kumale's various places of trade, that the bonding clauses constitute an infamous missionary trick. They are among those schemes, born of an unpatriotic oligarchy, to prevent the development of the Territory along traditional American lines. Hence the strong probability that the Legislature will be called upon to eliminate all bonding requirements so that a free American citizen may deal with the finances of other free American citizens without the meddlesome and despotic interference of missionary-made law.

Mr. Kumale occupies the usual space in his newspaper organ to explain the last voucher story. He says that "during the month of May Mr. Moesman bought some groceries from my store on credit with the understanding that he will endorse his voucher for Ninety Dollars against the Committee of Public Lands and Internal Improvements to me which he did. I got the warrant for it and cashed it. I took the amount of Mr. Moesman's grocery bill and turned over the balance of the money to him."

The second voucher was cashed I think by Mr. Moesman himself and he paid me for what he bought since the first payment. Business men endorse checks, drafts, etc., from one to the other, a fact well known to the editor of the Advertiser."

But Mr. Kumale does not add that Mr. Moesman was and is a clerk in his grocery store and does not explain why he let a clerk have so much credit and looked to vouchers for his pay rather than to the clerk's salary.

In two years' time the Portuguese of Honolulu will cast about one thousand votes and next year the Chinese will cast about 600. This new aspect of our politics is caused by the arrival of their majority; of the sons of labor immigrants who have settled on the soil. A wise policy for the Republican party would be to form these young men into political clubs and see that they are educated, through literature, in the aims, principles and history of the Republican party. Otherwise their votes, which will be decisive in our local elections, may be cast against their own interests as members of the community.

The transport Sherman took on coal at Nagsasaki and left about \$25,000 among the business men. She called here on Sunday for water and went out the next noon. We are getting the transports all right but a foreign port seems to be getting most of their business.

The San Francisco County Clerk's office is being probed by the Grand Jury. Why such invidious distinction against the other offices?

## LOCAL BRIEVES.

(From Saturday's Daily)

The Chamber of Commerce has selected Atkinson, Judd & Mott-Smith as its legal advisers.  
It is reported that the Democrats have offered the position of National Committeeman to R. M. Damon.  
Local jobbers have received word from the mainland to advance the prices of all cotton goods twenty-five per cent.

Land Commissioner Pratt disposed of a number of matters on the other islands, which had been awaiting action by the Mauna Loa's mail outward yesterday.

All of the other respondents in the election contest brought by C. B. Malle and others have filed demurrers to the petition, on substantially the same grounds as those presented by Mr. Birbe.

Walter F. Dunningham, representing the Hawaiian Dredging Co., consulted with Governor Carter and Superintendent Holloway yesterday afternoon regarding the company's contract for harbor dredging.

Tom McKay, the veteran tourist agent, will accompany Prince Ching of China from Peking to the St. Louis Exposition. The distinguished Oriental will shortly pass through Honolulu on his journey.

Dr. Sereno E. Bishop ventures the surmise that the recent tidal disturbances in Hawaiian waters, with direction from the north, were caused by a violent earthquake, and probably a volcanic eruption in the vicinity of the Aleutian Islands.

The vacancy in the office of Secretary of the Territory, pending the confirmation of A. L. C. Atkinson by the U. S. Senate, has attracted attention to the fact that there is no provision in the Organic Act for temporarily filling the office in such a contingency.

The State Department at Washington has declined to pass upon the appeal of J. W. Giffin from a ruling by Deputy Attorney General Peters that Lee Chew Ah was not a citizen. The subject of dispute was born in China of parents who were citizens of Hawaii before annexation.

The last ringleader at large of the Japanese organization for the protection of offenders against Federal laws, Nakamura Junzuke by name, has been landed in jail by Marshal Hendry. This is the growing arrest of the whole gang run to earth through the strenuous campaign conducted by District Attorney Breckons.

Governor Carter has acceded to the request of Arthur H. Brown for a new commission as High Sheriff of the Territory, having concluded that the office is in a measure that of a departmental head. Whether the commission will continue valid after Mr. Brown takes the office of County Sheriff of Oahu, to which he is elected, may have to be judicially decided.

The cases of five Porto Ricans, who were arrested Thursday night by Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and Officer McBride and Renear while sleeping in a box room near Willie and Nuanua streets, were continued until Tuesday. They are believed to be a gang which has annoyed residents of that vicinity by acts of petty thievery.

It is earnestly desired by the post-office officials that people get their Christmas mail in as far ahead of the departure of steamers as possible. The pressure on such occasions requires days rather than hours to get rid of registered mail to be handled several times before departing. Approaching steamer departures are the Alameda on the 9th, the Nippon Maru on the 14th and the Sierra on the 15th.

Articles of incorporation of the Kahu White Co., which takes over the Peacock liquor business at Honolulu, have been filed. The capital stock is \$15,000 in 325 shares, of which W. C. Peacock & Co. Ltd., hold a majority of four shares, the other shareholders being G. C. Hewitt, G. Davis, J. H. McKinnon, G. C. Hewitt as trustee, C. H. White, C. B. and J. B. Shoben and W. C. Peacock. The officers are J. G. Rothwell, president; L. A. Thompson, vice president; C. S. Wright, treasurer; B. L. Auerbach, secretary; Geo. Davidson, director.

(From Sunday's Daily)

The Lahaina awa license was bought by a Chinaman for \$351.

August Koellner has taken a temporary position in the Postoffice.

W. T. Rawlins, Oahu county attorney, has been appointed by Attorney General Andrews as one of his deputies till the end of the year.

U. S. District Attorney Breckons has interviewed a number of Japanese who paid money to Ball, the attorney, for transportation to the Coast. In consequence it is said some of them have received their money back.

It is likely that there will be a reduction of the number of assistants, as well as a cut in salaries, in the Territorial departments next year to meet the straitened financial resources of the Territory as such consequent on county government. Where the Territorial needs will be lessened from the same cause, such a policy of retrenchment is a matter of course.

Attorney General Andrews had his meeting with the Governor according to schedule, yesterday morning. Governor Carter was surprised at the amount of work handled by the department the past week. Besides court term appointments of the Attorney General and his two deputies, fourteen requests for opinions were received and five opinions rendered.

(From Monday's Daily)

W. L. Deane of Lahaina is in town to attend court.

Mr. O. B. P. of Maui arrived on the Maui yesterday and will leave on the A. A. for a six weeks' visit on the mainland.

General MacArthur and Admiral Tully returned Friday from their tour of Oahu. Both officers were highly pleased with what they saw on the trip.

## Catarrh

Is a discharge from the mucous membrane of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, etc., when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure condition of the blood and a want of tone in the system.

Soothe the inflamed membrane, strengthen the weakened system, and the discharge will stop—to do this purify the blood.

"I was troubled with catarrh for years and tried various remedies but found nothing that would cure me. I then resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and took four bottles which entirely cured me. I have never been troubled with catarrh since. As a blood purifier I can find nothing else equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla." WILLIAM SARAHAN, 1050 8th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh radically and permanently—removes its cause and overcomes all its effects. Accept no substitute.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO. LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE—(Robert Lewers, J. J. Lowrey, G. M. Cooke.)—Importers and Dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, December 7, 1906.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol.	Bid	Ask
MEMBERSHIP				
G. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		25
BANKS				
Bank of Hawaii	5,000,000	20	20	22
Bank of America	1,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of California	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Commerce	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of England	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of France	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Germany	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Italy	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Japan	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of London	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Madrid	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Mexico	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of New York	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Paris	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Portugal	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Russia	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Spain	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Sweden	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of Switzerland	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of the Netherlands	2,000,000	100	20	22
Bank of the United States	2,000,000	100	20	22
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# CUTICURA

## REMEDIES

# THE SET

Tommy: "Cause I done my best to think up a good one."—Philadelphia Press.



